POPE PIUS X.

WHAT THE INDIANS EAT

TO WHITE TASTE THEIR COOKERY

LEAVES MUCH TO BE DESIRED.

Gen. Andrew Burt Describes Their

Capacity for Ment Enting as Enor-

mous-Limited Supply Now.

FORT MYER, Va., Aug. 13.-The Amer-

of publishing daily a suggested menu for

contains from one to a dozen cook-books

what of the Indian? It strikes me that

In camp the duty of cooking is usually

when the food is "done." If an Indian is

is made, provided the meat be of good

This is the habitual formal style of cook-

THE INDIAN AN EPICURE.

for himself.

The Indian is a great epicure; knows

In butchering the women cut the meat as

little is known of the food of the red man,

the morrow's meals. The American home

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MEN WHO FIRST RULED ON THE WABASH.

Miamis Who Roamed the Forests for 209 Years Ruined by White Men's Vices-A Sad Tale.

One of the most numerous and powerful aboriginal nations on the North American continent was the Miamis, or, as they were originally called, Minneways or Tightwees. As early as the beginning of the sixteenth century they were familiarly known among the various tribes of the country as Tightwees. They sprang from the Algonquins. The vast territory over which they held dominion was unsurpassed in beauty of landscape, fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, crossed by large rivers and interspersed with beautiful lakes; abounding in fish and water fowl of endless variety. In its immense forests and broad prairies roamed innumerable herds of buffalo, elk and red deer, a perfect Indian paradise.

Physically and intellectually they were far above the average of the aborigines of this continent. Individual instances of great mental ability were frequent. A notable illustration was found in the person of the distinguished war chief, Little Turtle. In stature they were of medium height, well built, with finely shaped heads, prominent noses, countenances agreeable rather than sedate or morose. They were cleanly in their habits, and were disposed to cultivate the soil.

According to the best traditional authorities, the dominion of the Miami confederacy extended for a long period of time over that part of the State of Ohio which lies west of the Scioto river, over the whole of Indiana, over the southern part of Michigan, and over the principal portion of that part of the State of Illinois which lies southeast of Fox river and the River Illinots. The Miamis had preserved no tradition of their emigration as a tribe from one country to another, and the great extent of territory that was claimed by them may be regarded as some evidence of the high degree of national importance which they formerly maintained among the indian tribes of North America.

In the early part of the eighteenth century, and no doubt for a long period before that time, the Miamis dwelt in small villages at various suitable points within the boundaries of their large territory. At that time they included a large number of tribes that have since been known by other names, having branched off from the Tightwees, taking up a separate residence independent of the original nation. And since about 1700 they have been known and

called Miamis. HOME OF THE CHIEFS.

In time the Miamis settled permanently upon the territory now included within the geographical limits of the State of Indiana. Ke-ki-on-ga (Fort Wayne) and its immediate vicinity became the abiding place of its central location. About this time the Miami confederation was subdivided into four powerful bands, since known under the name of Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas and Piankeshaws.

Says Bancroft: "The Miamis was the most powerful confederacy of the West, exceeding the Six Nations (Iroquois). Their influence reached the Mississippi, and they received frequent visits from tribes beyoud that river."

Charles B. Lasalle, an acknowledged aubled near Ke-ki-on-ga for war against the | them west of the Mississippi. powerful Iroquois (Six Nations) of the army of five thousand braves."

Gamelin, in the spring of 1790, proceeded ing the government would in the end permit | The favoritism shown by the government would in the end permit | The favoritism shown by the government would in the end permit | The favoritism shown by the government would in the end permit | The favoritism shown by the government would in the end permit | The favoritism shown by the government would in the end permit | The favoritism shown by the government | foliage, with stone and kernel flavored with | in the rail fence corner, and great-grand- | ing been abandoned for "the fittest of the | with their food when they can get it. The from Vincennes toward the upper Miami them to remain and prussic acid, especially in the peach and mother Polly Nance Shields, who brought fit." It is, perhaps, true of peaches, as of advanced tribes take generally to condivillage, with a view of friendly relations government was finally compelled to send enjoy their ill-gotten possessions, while the cherry. It is variously stated that the peach is variously st with the Indians, he was told at the dif- a company of United States troops to en- mass of them were dragged and driven was found wild on Himalayan mountains, plant in southern Indiana "backwoods," New York peach list offers the Niagara, both red and black pepper. The liver of a ferent villages on his route to go to Ke-ki- force the order, so reluctant were they to from their homes at the point of the bayo- and that it has never been known in a wild was often heard to say that ninety-nine Champion, Foster, Fitzgerald, Frost-proof, very fat elk will not infrequently become on-ga, "You know," said they, "that we leave their old hunting grounds and early net, produced much bad feeling, causing state, but is derived from the common times out of one hundred the seedling pro- | Old Mixon and Crosby-frost-proof buds. | granulated and broken up by overheating can terminate nothing without the consent associations, so ardent was the Indian's them to lose confidence in the sincerity of almond. Twice mentioned in the Bible is the duced as good a peach as itself. The first Another New York peach "leaves ten inches in a long chase. This, with the contents of our brothers, the Miamis." Says another attachment to his native hills and plains, the government. Some of the leading men almond-"the silvery almond flower, that, American peach orchards were "along in length"-is the wonderful Holderbaum; of the gall-bladder sprinkled over it, is one writer: "The impress of its name upon so the graves of his kindred and the many of the tribe, who had opposed the surrender like the peach, blooms on the leafless shore" on farms on the leafless shore and a few Pennsylvania varieties are the of the most delicious of all morsels that many Western rivers shows the predomi- recollections that clustered about them. nance of the tribe. The two Miamis of the | An old Indian and his aged squaw were | the treaty, were particularly bitter in their | next known in Persia, was of early bad re- | prices, on the spot, wherever a skipper | dwarf, Mountain Rose and Tyhurst. A New | entrails of even the largest animals are Ohio will ever perpetuate it. The Miamis found dead, lying on the graves of their, denunciation of the government for the pute. Pliny states that it was supposed to could navigate his craft. From New Jersey Orleans catalogue, curiously enough, pre- eaten raw. of Lake Erie (now Maumee) was likewise four children on the banks of the Mississin- underhand course it had pursued in this have been sent by the King of Persia to and Delaware down to Norfolk, Va., peaches sents a longer list than any Northern fruit Dog flesh is regarded by the Sioux as named for the tribe. The St. Mary's river | ewa river, having committed suicide rather | transaction. was marked Miami's river on the rude than be separated from the graves of their skeleton map made to represent the West- children, and were buried with them.

DECLINE OF THE MIAMIS.

and friendly; but, unfortunately, they soon | description of the removal: fell into the vices and bad habits introduced meager annuity they were receiving at the the chilly plains of Kansas." hands of the government was entirely innumber of years did they eke out a miserable existence.

the Miami war chief, before a Quaker cry when they thought of their old homes with the civilized white man and his vices, den; at least the white and brown nutmeg. France was still over American peach orthe evils resulting to his people from the make journeys barefooted, begging their one of the most numerous, powerful and "pavies or hard peaches," he held none good past days are now good reading: Sturtetreaty of Greenville. He said: "I am glad you have seen this business as we do and desire to assist us to remove this great evil-intemperance-out of our country; an evil that has had so much ruin in it. that has destroyed so many lives that it causes our young men to say, 'We had better be at war with the whites. This liquor they introduce into our country is more to be dreaded than the gun or the tomahawk. There are more of us dead since the Greenville treaty than we lost by the years of war before, and it is all owing to the introduction of this liquor among us. I will say further, that it has made us poor. it is the liquor that causes our young men to go without clothes and our women and children to go hungry, and sorry I am to mention now to you, brothers, the evil is increasing every day as the white settiers come nearer to us, and bring those kettles they boil that stuff in they call whisky, of which our young men are so extremely fond. The Indians are well aware of the great evils which have raged among them since the treaty of peace was closed eight years ago, and taking advantage of your request that we should express ourselves

freely, I will now take the liberty to men-

THE INDIANS OF INDIANA tion that most of the evils existing amon; the red people have been caught from the whites; not only that liquor which destroy us daily, but many diseases that our fore fathers were ignorant of before they say

> Burnet, in his "Notes on the Northwes Territory," says: "Unconscious of th ruinous consequences that were to follotheir intimacy with white men, they cede to the American government large and vauable portions of the country at nomina prices. The lands were rapidly settled t Americans, in whose purity and friendsh the unsuspecting natives had great con dence; nor did they awake from that d Jusion till their habits of sobriety at morality had been undermined, and the vices engendered by intemperance and idle ness had contaminated every tribe. Their subsistence became precarious, their health declined, their self-respect, their dignity of character and the heroism inherited from their ancestors were lost. They became in their own estimation, a degraded, de pendent race. The government, availing it self of their weakness and want of energy succeeded by bribes and menaces in ob taining the best portion of their country and eventually driving them from the land of their birth to a distant home in an un-

"This distressing chapter of aboriginal history began at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, and terminated in less than fifty years. The writer of these notes witnessed its commencement, progress and close."

Fifteen years had now elapsed since peace was declared through the Greenville treaty, but, alas! how great were the misfortunes that in this short time had overtaken the Indians of the Northwest through contact with the white man and his civilized vices. Decimated in numbers, the survivors became disheartened and impoverished by the cupidity of unprincipled traders and other designing white men. EFFECT OF THE ANNUITY.

It was interesting as well as a painful sight to witness the tall sons of the forest, with their painted faces, gayly plumed with feathers and trinkets, their skins barely covering their ioins, or with ragged blankets wrapped about them, sitting in groups here and there, or standing at some point recounting their adventures or misfortunes; or, having drunk freely of fire-water, venting their savage ferocity on each other in hard words or death-blows with the tomahawk or scalping-knife, the squaws wandering about with their pappooses on their backs or sitting around with their Indian husbands, all waiting their turn to receive their annuity, or in some way obtain some little favor, if only a pipe, or a loaf of bread, at the hand of some pale-faced

The Miamis began to decrease rapidly, becoming thoroughly degraded by intemperance and indolent to such an extent that but few of them were engaged in the chase, which had been quite a source of revenue and food to them, even in the confined limits of their reservation. The meager annuity they were receiving at the hands of the government was entirely inadequate to their support, and thus for a number of years did they eke out a miserable existence. Contact with the civilized white man had about completed its ne-

ervation," extending from the southwest corner of Allen county, Indiana, to and in- tribe for adoption, and then, singing their and a part of Wells, Huntington, Wabash, timbered and choicest body of land to be thority regarding the history of the Miami found in the Northwest) was to be surren- page 115.) Indians, wrote as follows: "The Miamis | dered to the United States government in were a very powerful Indian nation. In the year 1844, when the Indians were to the year 1670 a body of this tribe assem- be removed to the reservation provided for them in the old reserve under the treaty

As the time for their removal drew near, persons thus favored were Indians of in- anything else;" and his dictionary defined grass-cotton best." Hudson, and the still more powerful Sioux | the government agent had given them due | fluence who had assisted the government in | the peach as "a delicious fruit," the apricot, of the upper Mississippi, consisting of at notice and ample time in which to effecting a favorable treaty for the gov- or apricock as "a wall fruit;" the nectarine America, and is now cultivated to the the same first-mentioned gentleman, with consume from ten to fifteen pounds of least three thousand warriors, and were prepare for their removal, to take ernment. A large majority of the tribe was as "a fruit of the plum highest point of perfection in all but ex- Farm and Shop and \$3 to E. Freeman Jeffer- meat, and if he has an abundance of food under a chieftain who never salled forth place Aug. 1, but it was soon found opposed to the sale of their reservation, as "a fruit," and as "dried grapes." To the treme northern portions of the ex- son county. The beautiful modern American and can make selection of the parts to be but with a body guard of forty warriors. | that only a small number had paid any at- preferring to remain on it during the re- first division of the beautiful rose family, | treme northern States. All the early Ameri- peaches are a matter of current knowledge eaten, he will swallow, without indigestion He could at any time lead into the field an tention to the notice; in fact, a large mainder of their lives, for there were seedlings, and were grown and everyday market reports. In the horti- or other inconvenience, not less than twenmajority of the tribe had determined not but a few hundred of this once numerous peach. The plum, almond, cherry, nectarine, only for family use. The pioneer in Indiana | cultural records, they have dwindled much | ty pounds. Even in their wildest state, all As the messenger of St. Clair, Antoine to comply with the order of removal, hop- and powerful nation left.

ern country at the time of Colonel Bou- | Many of the Indians had to be forcibly through fraud and collusion on the part of were worn by brides. Peaches of Peking, send their fruit to market. brought to the place of rendezvous pre- some of the leaders, chiefs and others of shipped to London in 1846, are represented | Of the peach in the West, Timothy Flint | ber, Old Mixon, Crawford's Fate and Early, considered nearly, if not quite as good as "Of all their villages," says he, "Ke-ki- paratory to taking their departure. Many the tribe, who were bought up by grants as having been extraordinary in size and says the peach orchard was planted shortly on-ga was considered the most important, had to be hunted down like wild beasts. of land and money as well. It was said excellence, The peach came from Persia to after the log cabin, smokehouse, spring- wall Jackson, Lemon, Stinson's October, Coas it was the largest and most central of | Some were actually found in the tops of | that Chief Richardville, their tribal chief their possessions, being situated near trees. Others secreted themsevives in the for a half century, who had taken such an the headwaters of the Wabash, the Miami | swamps, and many fled from the locality, | active and questionable part in forcing this (Maumee) and the St. Joseph's of Lake coming back when the emigration was treaty on his people, had to flee to Canada | the "Persian apple;" in the Persian tongue | was the evolution of the market peach. A prisoners to their new homes in the east- wrath of his tribe had died out. Chief The Miamis were the most active and ern part of Kansas. Numbers of them Richardville, for his services in this mat- French, peche. The British peach of 1550 seven lines to peach brandy. At the first formidable tribe of Indians the govern- found their way back to the reservation, ter, it was said, received several sections ment had to contend with during the In- but were ultimately returned. A few of of the most valuable land in northern Indidian wars of the Northwest, but after this class persisted in returning, and never ana, notably a large tract (three sections) peace was declared, through the treaty of did go back, but spent vagrant lives in the lying along the St. Mary's river, four miles Greenville, in 1795, they became tractable vicinity of the reserve. Following is a south of Fort Wayne, on which the govern-

by the white man. They began to decrease | Westport, near the present site of Kansas | death, in the year 1841, possessed of great rapidly, becoming thoroughly degraded by City. Ragged men and nearly naked wom- wealth. intemperance and indolent to such an ex- en and children, forming a motley group, tent that but few of them were engaged in | were huddled on the shore of a strange | the chase, which had been a source of land, without food or friends to relieve | western reserve were never contented; they revenue and food to them even in the con- their wants, and thus remained exposed to took little interest in the new condition of tarine," great care was given to the cul- were \$1.50 per bushel, 50 cents in Laporte fined limits of their reservation. The the bitter December winds that blew from things and surroundings, but drooped and ture of these precious fruits. British gar- county and in Marion county, 25 cents in

Mrs. Mary Baptiste Peoria, the wife of of the old people died of broken hearts. adequate to their support, and thus for a Christmas Dazney, the agent having these To-day there is no Miami tribe of In- a sifter on a long pole. Sir William Femple, ern Fruit Book" of 1859, published at St. In a speech delivered by Little Turtle, stated "that strong men would actually the government. Thus, through contact be esteemed and to find room in a good gar- grown in America. The trail of England and in 1803, he portrays some of in Indiana, to which many of them would has been swept from the face of the earth the Persian and the violet musk. Of the chards, but the American peach names of

Under the stipulations of a treaty made | hurled on them from the door of the white | noblest tribes of red men known on the | but the Newington. Wall peaches were dewith the Miamis at St. Mary's, O., in the way, and submitting to the imprecations continent. What a sad commentary is tached from the tree, without touching, in an open fireside phrase, "stand the kettle it is not derogatory to his dignity to cook

> their little children away to others of the to look upon! -(Beckwith's Illinois and Indiana Indians, | existence will be unknown.

> > THE DELICIOUS PEACH.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FAVORITISM.

Several families that had lands given

BROKEN-HEARTED BRAVES.

were allowed to remain upon them. The of their territory on the terms proposed by | bough." From China originally, the peach, | the crop was sold for city markets, at high | ever-bearing Iron Mountain, Elberta, Japan | can titillate an Indian palate. The smaller It is a well understood fact that the re- | China the peach was the symbol of wedded | Ten thousand acres were in peaches, and | Amsden, Alexander, Elberta, Early Louise, | for feasts on occasions of ceremony, or sults of this treaty were accomplished happiness, and its lovely pink blossoms one family would often use a whole boat to Fleitas, St. John, Mountain Rose, Foster, when desiring to do special honor to a dis-

The Miamis that were settled on their

year 1818, the territory held and occupied | man when they asked for a crust of bread. | here presented for the contemplation of the | a velvet-lined tin funnel; the fruit having | over hot ashes." by the Miamis, known as the "Miami Res- I saw fathers and mothers," she said, "give | present generation! What a pitiful picture | been thinned to a score, and guarded to splendid growth, to be sold in London mar-Such is the inevitable destiny of the en- ket from \$3 to \$8 per dozen. Nectarines and silver cup, \$25"-for a prize essay "On the leaving on and between the ribs many a cluding a large portion of Howard county | funeral songs and joining the solemn dance | tire red race on this continent. Tribe after | peaches were often covered with straw | Fruits of Indiana," in which it was as- | glorious mouthful. Marrow fat is believed of death, afterward go calmly from the as- tribe, nation after nation is passing away, mats, to hang on the tree a month after Grant and Miami counties (the heaviest semblage never again to be seen alive." so that in a few years their very name and ripe. For deferred use fruits were packed in Indiana could not be surpassed in the rich hair, and during the feast the greasy hands pots, "among sand, moss, paper, chaff, hay and delicious flavor of her peaches." At the are constantly wiped upon and passed or sawdust," and kept in the fruit cellar. same fair, peaches were ranked after apples through his long locks. When intended "for carriage, by coach or and pears; and for best collection of peaches The Indian is an enormous feeder. But wagon," peaches were wrapped in vine a set of teaspoons was awarded John W. that corroborative evidence is so easily Grand old Dr. Johnson said that "he who leaves, then in paper, and packed in "strong Wright, Switzerland county; for second obtained, I should hesitate to give details does not mind his stomach will hardly mind deal boxes, in cotton, flax, moss or dried best, \$3, to T. C. Hudon, Laporte county. In of his wonderful capacity of stomach. In

About 1680, the peach was brought to Horticultural Review and \$5 were awarded and story-telling, an average Indian will apricot and peach, have a resemblance in long left the peachtree to its casual home in variety, the poorer kinds no doubt hav- the Indians I have ever known use salt poison his Egyptian enemies. In ancient were grown "as good as any in the world." | book. Among these are the Jessie Kerr, almost a sacred dish, being reserved only

Europe, thence from Holland and England house and loomhouse were built by the pioneer, because peach trees bear the second In early England, the peach was called or third year. Surprisingly slow, however, Spanish, persigo; German, pfirsche, and in 1862, gives only five lines to peaches, and and discussed peach diseases. Choice varitarine is a hybrid between peach and plum, Rareripe, Crawford's Early Apricot Peach, here is poetic warrant that the peach is Baltimore Rose, Swalsh noblesse, Coolidge's Painting with morn each annual cell? coeval with Eden. When, on old English Favorite, Malta, Brevoort, Douglass, Health, garden walls flourished "the downy peach, Grosse, Mignonne, Crawford's late and Lathe shining plum, the ruddy, fragrant nec- grange. In Orange county, in 1848, peaches leaves by putting fine ashes on them, from ty-no dried peaches mentioned. The "West-

canoe, Stump-the-world, Down Easter, Robinson Crusoe, Lafayette, Magistrate, Weeping Willow, Indian Peach, Mulatto, Red Cheek, Washington, Astor, Barrington, Barnard, Cambridge Belle, Columbus, Druid hill, Eliza, Elmira, Henry Clay, Honey peach, Lincoln, Paragon and Old Zack, Old English peach names have also a distinct national flavor: Lady Ann Stewart, White Imperial, Early York, Newington, George the Fourth, Royal Sovereign, Dorsetshire, Prince's Rareripe, Walburton, Lady Parham, Anne, Smock, Vanguard, Beauty of Salisbury, Chancellor, Sulhamstead and Waterloo. Not less engaging to the lover of lovely words is the old French peach calen- | Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. dar: Red Alberge, Golden Mignonne, Belle Beaute, Pourprie de Normandie, Teton de ican newspapers of to-day make a practice Venus, Peche Royale, Nivette, Marie Antoinette, Belle de Beaucaire, Bordeaux, Madeleine of Courson, Pompone, Noblesse, Reine des Vergers and Pecher d'Ispahan. from which to make up the dishes which Other foreign peaches were the Java peach, please the palate of the household, but Chinese peach, Peen So and Shanghai.

for fine peaches, a British cook book of 1829, either as it was prepared in the "frontier "5,000 receipts"-devotes only twenty lines days of long ago," or to-day, though to to the peach; stating however, that brandy large extent it is the same now as then. peaches must "first be rubbed with flann-I Unless able to rival the fasting powers and salt, to take off the lint," and must of Dr. Tanner, a vegetarian would have be hardened by soaking in "roche alum little chance of survival among Indians. water." Another old British cook book ig- In their natural condition the sole diet of nores the peach, but gives an apricot jam | the plains Indians for at least nine months recipe, the "apricot almonds to be first re- in the year is the flesh of animals, and moved." For marmalade, says the oracle, though they prefer it cooked, they are by stewed peaches or apricets must be "beat | no means averse to it raw. well in a marble mortar," and dried peaches must be "laid on glass or china, set on the devolved on the oldest or the one farthest stove, each day to be turned and sifted with from being a favorite squaw. There is no sugar. Mrs. Sarah Mactin, housekeeper, in variety of style, no French methods, no 1800, "to the late Freenan Bowers, of Baw- necessity for titillating appetites already try, England," says "six pounds of sugar | overkeen. A pot full of meat and water is will preserve one hundred peaches, which put on the fire and boiled, but there is must be rubbed in a cloth to take off the no definite point in the cooking process

Dried peach pie, of Eliza Farrar's cook- especially hungry, he may commence on the book, Cambridge, 1845, must be baked in a contents of the pot by the time they are "large, deep dish;" and, for Cambridge pre- | fairly warm, Generally, however, it is served peaches, "cleave-stones" are pre- allowed to boil until the head of the lodge ferred, to be stewed in "nice brown sugar." intimates that he is hungry, when the pot Peach pie of old Maryland is made "of mel- is set off the fire, and each crowding low clings, pared but not cut," "baked in a around helps him or herself with knives deep pie plate, under ia thick crust," or fingers, sometimes with a huge stick, "Peach dumplings, with cream," have a cut in the shape of a ladle. Among the tempting sound, and peaches "stewed in more advanced tribes tin plates are now cider," must be first pared and dried in the frequently used, and sitting around on un two days." "Conserve of peaches" de- the beds or ground, the diners are helped mands the peach cut from the stone in one successively by the old squaw who does piece; then to be sprinkled with sugar and | the cooking. This is considered the civdried in the sun on China platters. Peach | ilized, the "tonish" way, but is not much marmalade is stewed in a stone jar, the liked, the helping squaw being always suspared peaches having been sun-dried for pected of favoritism. There is no faultseveral days. "Strong vinegar, boiled up finding about the cooking, and whether with ginger, pepper and mustard seed," is "half raw" or "done to rags," no objection to pour over pickled peaches.

For "peach-water ice," in the old Indiana | quality and sufficient in quantity. way of 1851, let the flavor be lemon. Western peach pie is made of ripe peaches, to | ing and eating in the permanent camp, and stand for an hour in sugar and then be also on hunting and pleasure parties, when baked in rich puff paste. "Plum peaches" | squaws are taken to cook for them; but are chosen for Indiana preserved peaches, on warlike or thieving expeditions, when and they must be well washed and wiped to | no women are along, each buck cooks for get the "fuzz" off. "Put the hardest in the himself, broiling his meat on the coals or syrup first and give them a dozen boils." | roasting it on a stick over the fire. "Peaches Douce et Aigre"-strange words in an old Hoosier book-is a sweet and sour compound of peaches cooked in vinegar, the choicest titbits of every animal and just sugar, ginger and cinnamon, will be "fit to how to cook it to suit his taste. The great eat in four weeks." One startling Indiana | fall hunt yields him the fullest enjoyment formula of dangerous delight consists of a of his appetite, for then he not only has dried peach pie, in which the peaches are his choice of the more savory parts, but, baked in cream. A stewed peach recipe has the women being employed in other work,

In 1855 William H. Loomis, of Allen county, was awarded a state fair premium, "a closely as possible from the bones, but serted "good judges have pronounced that by the Indians to be especially good for the 1854, for best ten varieties of peaches, the the course of a night of feasting, dancing Early Rivers, Lady Ingalls, Amelia, Thur- tinguished guest. When very fat, wolf is Early Sneeds, Stump the World, General Lee, Health, Butler, Chinese, Stonelumbia and Indian Cling.

All Service Is from God. Not from a vain and shallow thought His awful Jove young Phidias brought; Never from lips cunning fell The thrilling Delphic oracle; Out from the heart of nature rolled The burdens of the Bible old The litanies of nations came, Like the volcano's tongue of flame. Up from the burning core belowcanticles of love and woe: The hand that rounded Peter's dome And groined the aisles of Christian Rome Wrought in a sad sincerity Himself from God he could not free: He builded better than he knew-The conscious stones to beauty grew. Know'st thou what wove you woodbird's nest Of leaves, and feathers from her breast? Or how the fish outbuilt her shell. Or how the sacred pine tree adds To her old leaves new myriads? Such and so grew these holy piles. Yhilst love and terror laid the tiles. Earth proudly wears the Parthenon, As the best gem upon her zone, And Morning opes with haste her lids To gaze upon the pyramids; O'er England's abbeys bends the sky. As on its friends, with kindred eye; For out of Thought's interior sphere And Nature gladly gave them place, And granted them an equal date With Andes and with Ararat These temples grew as grows the grass, Art might obey, but not surpass; To the vast soul that o'er him planned. -Ralph Waldo Emerson

vant, President, Columbia, Congress, Tippe-

Notwithstanding England's great repute

as an article of diet. THEIR "PROTECTED" GAME KILLED. In their rambles about camp the boys kill with their arrows a good many birds. rabbits and other small game. The larger portion of these are eaten by the bors themselves, but many are taken to camp, where they are eagerly pounced upon by the mothers, whose special prerogative they seem to be. Some few animals and birds were protected by superstitionthough this was not strong enough to amount to absolute prohibition. They could not be eaten by the Indians under ordinary circumstances, but this did not prevent his eating them when the circumstances were extraordinary. But all this is gone. Religion, superstition, public opinion, even self-respect, all give way before the cravings of an empty stomach.

Except in the item of a general uncleanliness, which was common then as now, the whole matter of the Indian food supply has undergone within a few years a complete change in most of the Indian tribes. Government has made prisoners of the Indians, confining them on reservations, has allowed white men to kill off the game suposed to be protected to them by laws, and now starves them with insufficient appropriations.

dog. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are

very fond of fat puppy, but only eat dog

The Comanches are extremely fond of

horse flesh, preferring it to beef or even

buffalo. The most delicate and delicious

dish that a Comanche can set before his

most distinguished guest is the foetus of a

mare boiled in its own liquid. Even when

buffalo and other large game was most

plentiful, skunk was most highly esteemed

when forced to it by hunger.

What was mere uncleanliness in the Indian's day of plenty has degenerated into squalor. The Indian who only a few years ago contented himself with nothing but the very choicest portions of animal food, now eats any and everything. Dogs, welves, reptiles, half decomposed horse flesh, even carrion birds, all go to appease the gnawings of his stomach. Some tribes cultivate small patches of

corn, vegetables, pumpkins, melous, etc. They are, however, generally eaten before they are ripe. The Indians may become civilized under the kind treatment of Uncle Sam, but am afraid it will slowly lead to his extinction and wipe off of the earth a typical race whose worst enemies were the grasping whites who invaded their territory and corraled them into reservations where an effort to make them civilized as white men may have proved successful-but that

is another story. ANDREW BURT.



The new Pope, former patriarch of Venice, already shows signs of physical inability to stand the strain of his high office. He collapsed during a mass on Tuesday, but soon recovered.

E. FENWICK COLERICK.

over, only to be arrested and forwarded as and remain there until the excitement and it is "persicum;" Italian, persica or pesca; government agricultural report of 632 pages, down under a tuft of shade and "fell to" ment built him a large and comfortable their "supper fruits," the compliant boughs eties then commended by Mr. Beecher were "They were landed late in the season at brick mausion, where he resided until his yielded them "nectarine fruits." As the nec- Red Magdalen, Early Royal George, Red dwindled away, and it was said that many deners protected peach blossoms and young | Noble county and 621/2 cents in White counpoor unfortunate people in charge, and who dians; their tribal name a few years ago in 1685, made much of the peach, in his Louis, gives forty pages to the delicious accompanied her husband in this work. was stricken from the annuities pay roll of small work on gardens. Peaches were "to peaches, and names five hundred varieties

was generally ripened on trellises, against Indiana state fair-1852-no premium was the wall. Shakspeare mentions peach-col- awarded to peaches, although Henry Ward ored suits of satin, but not the fruit. Milton | Beecher's "Western Farmer." published in tells us that when Adam and Eve sate them | Indianapolis, in 1846, advised peach culture

WAR GAME ON THE COAST OF MAINE.



JOCATION OF NOUADRON AS REARSARGE ENTERED. Assembled Fleet as It Will Appear Prior to the Intended Attack on the City of Portland, Which is to be Defended by Both Army and Navy.